MR. PULLMAN SPEAKS

States the Position of the Company of Which He Is Head.

Car Shops Were Being Operated at a Loss When the Employes Demanded a Restoration of Wages.

COMPETITION WAS ACTIVE

And to Keep the Works Open Contracts Were Made Low.

He Does Not See How Arbitrators Could Compel Him to Operate the Shops Without Profit.

RENTS AND OTHER MATTERS

He Says Houses Are Let Cheap and Water Rates Low.

Work of President Cleveland's Proposed Commission to Be Limited to Investigation-Sovereign's Views.

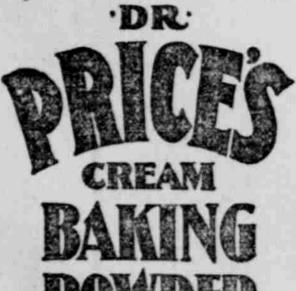
NEW YORK, July 13,-"There is hardly anything now to be said as to the position of the Pullman company," said George M. Pullman this evening, "but I have so many indications of the facility with which my expressions and those authorized by me have become distorted, and thus misleading to the public, and of an entire forgetting of my earnest efforts to prevent the strike, that perhaps it is well that I should again make a public assurance that the deplorable events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pullman company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter and refusing to listen to reason. The leaders of disorder have not hesitated to harass the public by all means in their power, because, as they say, the Pullman company would not sumbit to arbitration, and now that disorder seems to be quelled they are reinforced in their clamor for arbitration by some prominent newspapers, but, so far as I know, by very few, if any, business men in the country.

"What is the demand concealed under the innocently-sounding word arbitration? A little more than a year ago the shops at Pullman were in a prosperous condition; work was plenty, wages were high, and the condition of the employes was indicated by the fact that the local savings bank had of savings deposited nearly \$700,-000, of which nearly all was the preperty of the employes. Our pay rolls for that year show an average earning of over \$600 per annum for every person, man, woman or youth on the roll. Then came the great panie and depression of last summer. Many customers stopped negotiations and canceled orders, and our working force had to be diminished from nearly six thousand to two thousand in November, 1893. The great business depression existing throughout the country had naturally resulted in a wage depression, and the only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low or lower than could be made by other shops, and this, of course, necessitated a reduction in the wages of the employes at Pullman. This was arranged satisfactorily, as I supposed, and in close competitions, disregarding all account of capital and machinery, I secured enough work to gradualy increase our force to 4,200, the number on the roll

SHOPS OPERATED AT A LOSS. "Nine weeks ago the car shops at Pullman were working with car-building contracts on hand enough to keep them going for about sixty days, and with all business forecasts leading to the belief that no considerable new orders could soon he had. The most important of the work in hand had been taken by me in competition at prices which were less than the actual cost to the company of delivering, without any reckoning for the use of capital and plant. This work was taken to keep the large force of men employed, and to postpone, and with the hope of avoiding, the numberless embarrassments to all classes of people at Pullman and in its vicinity of a closing down of the works, to prevent which the company considered it a wise policy to operate the shops temporarily at an actual loss.

"In this condition of things came the agitation seeking to create a labor organization embracing all railway employes and apparen... other industries. It is my belief that the controversy excited at Puliman was merely a move in the greater scheme, these shops being selected, not on account of discontent in them, but because of their prominence in various ways, and because of the chance of a show of justification for a simultaneous and causeless attack upon the railways of the country for the use, under long-time contracts, by three-fourths of them, of the Pullman sleeping-car system, a branch of the company business totally distinct from its manufacturing of cars for sale. In the early part of May, a committee of the employes demanded a restoration of the wages of a year ago. I explained to this committee, minutely and laboriously, the facts, showing that the company was already paying them more than it was receiving for their contract work, and I offered them, for complete assurance, and to end all question, an inspection of our books and contracts in hand. This, and the beginning at once at Pullman of a promised careful investigation of a number of shop complaints, seemed to end all trouble, but a day later, under the excitement of their recruiting into the new organization, the workmen closed the shops by abandoning their work, thus themselves doing what I was strenuously trying to prevent being done by the depression of the car-building business, and the employes who quit their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$300,000 up to this time. The demand made before quitting work was that the wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or, in effect, that the actual outgoing money losses then being daily incurred by the company in car building should be deliberately in-

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

creased to an amount equal-to about oneurth of the wages of the employes.

NO ROOM FOR ARBITRATION.

"It must be clear to every business man, and to every thinking workman, that no prudent employer could submit to arbitration the question whether he should commit such a piece of business folly. Arbitration always implies acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrator, whether favorable or adverse. How could I, as president of the Pullman company, consent to agree that if any body of men not concerned with the interests of the company's shareholders should, as arbitrators, for any reasons seeming good to them, so decree, I would open the shops, employ workmen at wages greater than their work could be sold for, and continue this ruinous policy indefinitely; or be accused of a breach of aith? Who will deny that such a question is plainly not a subject of arbitration? Is it not, then, unreasonable that the company should be asked to arbitrate whether or not it should submit such a question to arbitration? Removing the original and fundamental question one stage does not help the matter; the question would still remain: Can I, as a business man, knowing the truth of the fact which I have stated, bind myself that I will, in any contingency, open and operate the Pullman car shops at whatever loss, if it should happen to be the opinion of a third party that I should do so? The answer seems to be

"The public should not permit the real question which has been before it to be obscured. The question was as to the possibility of the creation and duration of dictatorship which could make all the in-dustries of the United States, and the daily comfort of the millions dependent upon them, hostages for the granting of any fantastic whim of such a dictator. Any sub-mission to him would have been a long step in that direction, and in the interest of every law-abiding citizen of the United States was not to be considered for a mo-

"A few words are pertinent as to some industriously spread charges against the company. One of these charges is that rents are exorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employes have no choice but to submit. The answer is simple: The average rental of tenements at Pullman is at the rate of \$3 per room per month, and the renting of houses at Pullman has no relation to work in the shops. Employes may, and very many do, own or rent their houses outside of the town and many buildings and business places in me town are rented to employes or to others in competition with neighboring properties. In short, the renting business of the Pullman company is governed by the same conditions which govern any other large owner of real esassumed by the city. If, therefore, it is not admitted that the rents of any landlord are to be fixed by arbitration and that those of the adjoining towns of Kensington and Roseland should also be so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman company should abandon the ordinary rules which govern persons in that relation. As charges for water, the company, until itely, had a contract with the village of Hyde Park, under which it paid 4 cents per thousand gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amount paid the y the tenants was almost exactly the cross sum paid by the tenants therefor. Since the inclusion of Hyde Park and Pullman within the city of Chicago the company pays the city about 7 cents per thougallons, and, not having increased the charge to the tenants, is paying for the water consumed by them about \$500 per month more than is charged to them. The company has made repeated efforts to disssociate itself from the supplying of water o tenants, but the city of Chicago has as yet failed to apply the ordinary frontage rates to the houses and shops in Pullman Ithough it is done in the adjacent towns

"Strenuous efforts have also been made to create a prejudice against the Pullman ompany by charges that its stock is heavly watered. The Pullman company was organized twenty-seven years ago, with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which two-thirds represented the appraised value of its cars. hen held by three owners, and one-third represented the appraised value of its frannises and existing contracts. The company has grown until its sleeping-car serve covers 125,000 miles of railway, or about three-fourths of the railway system of the country, and that increase of service has necessitated increase of its capital from lme to time, until it is now \$36,000,000. Every share of this increase has been of ered to stockholders and sold to them or to others in the ordinary course of business at not less than par in cash, so that for very share of increase outstanding the ompany has received \$100 in cash. There are over four thousand stockholders of the company, of whom more than one-half are women and trustees of estates, and the average holding of each stockholder is now eighty-six shares, one-fifth of them holding less than six shares each.

President Pullman and Gen. Horace Porfor left the Pullman office, in the Mills Building, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening When asked as to his movements, Mr. Pull man said: "My family is at Elberon, and I intended to go there to-night, but I am too fatigued. I shall stay in town, passing the night at the Union League Club. I cannot add a word to what I have said in my

CANNOT ARBITRATE.

The President's Commission Will

Merely Investigate. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- Some misunderstanding has arisen concerning the commission which the President will appoint under the authority given him by the so-called "arbitration" act of 1888. The commission, as was stated at the White House, to-night, | and prayer service, followed by an open will have no authority to arbitrate between | parliament, the subject being "The the parties to the recent disturbance at Chi- | Pledge," conducted by Rev. R. V. Hunter, cago and elsewhere. It can merely investi- of Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. John G. Woolley, gate the labor troubles and report, recommending legislation, etc. The commission is purely advisory, and has no executive or mandatory power whatever, but can only compel the attendance of the witnesses, The commission will not, moreover, investigate the differences between Pullman and his employes, except in so far as this difference will be involved in the investigation of the causes which led to the disturbance of interestate commerce. The Pullman shops are under purely local authority, and no law, it is stated, could empower the United States to send even an investigating commission there for the purpose merely of examining into the relations between Pullman and his employes. The United States can only investigate, under the existing law. where disturbances have arisen which have affected national rights, such as the safety and regularity of the mails or interstate

President Cleveland's determination to appoint a commission of inquiry meets with general approval. Even the Populists concede that the President's course was the right thing for the emergency.

General Secretary-treasurer Hayes and T. B. Maguire, of the Knights of Labor, left this city to-day. Mr. Hayes is going to Philadelphia and Mr. Maguire to Chicago. C. A. French, of the executive committee who was also in this city, will remain for the present to attend to any business which may arise in connection with the authorities here. All the officers expressed themselves as highly gratified at the success of their interview with the President, and as feeling satisfied that the cause of labor would be best served at this time by the abandonment of the strike, proper terms being secured and the immediate prosecution of the investigation by the commission to be appointed by the President. Up to a late hour to-night no word had been received from General Ruger, at Sacramento, and the only information to the effect that martial law had been leclared came through the Associated Press bulletin, Martial law in Sacramento has not been declared by President Cleveland, but it is supposed that the local authorities there have found it necessary to take some step amounting to a declaration of martial law. Nothing has been done towards withdrawing troops from Chicago,

VICTORY OF THE K. OF L.

but this will be done, it is stated, as soon

as word is received from General Miles

that it will be safe to move troops from the

Sovereign's View of the Proposed In-

vestigation of the Strike. CHICAGO, July 13.-While the other labor leaders were in conference last night Mr. Sovereign was enjoying a cigar alone in his room in the Sharman House. When questioned about the turn of affairs, he exclaimed: "This is a great victory for the Knights of Labor. No one thought of it until the Knights suggested it, and it will settle the strike. It is as good as won now. I canot tell who the arbitrators will be, but be one of them, as the O'Neill law provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be ties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and both have ex-officio member of any committee appointed under its provisions. The other two RIS, Haughville, Ind.

members are named by the President, and the only restriction is that one of the men should be appointed from the State in which the trouble exists.

"I had a long conversation over the long-distance telephone with Mr. Hayes, after the President gave his decision in the matter, and the whole scope and significance of the law were explained to me. As I understand it, the committee has all the powers of a congressional investigation ommittee. It may summon witnesses and compel them to testify regarding the matter in dispute, even to the extent of producing the books of the company. In this way all phases of the controversy will be brought out. It is true that the committee has not power to enforce its finding in the matter, but that is true of any arbitration. Arbitrators have the power merely to investigate and to declare a finding, and the parties may or may not abide by that find-ing. I believe that this committee can com-pel Pullman to show his books, and the esult will be that the public will be given all the facts in the controversy between him and the employes. It will make no dif-ference whether Mr. Pullman wishes to arbitrate or not, or whether he thinks he has nothing to arbitrate. The committee will have all the powers necessary to bring out all the effects and the public can then draw its own conclusions. I regard this as great victory for the Knights of La-

Vice President Thomas H. Wickes, of the Pullman company, received his first information of President Cleveland's intention to appoint a committee of investiga-tion at his residence. He had anticipated no such move on the part of the President, and cld not know of the law under which the appointment of the committee is to be made. Mr. Wickes would make no statement, saying he would wait until the com-mittee had arrived, and he knew what pow-

BLEW UP THE TRAIN

OKLAHOMA CITIZENS' REVENGE ON THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Company Refused to Make Stations at Two Towns and the People Have Become Desperate.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 13.-The adverse decision of the Oaklahoma Supreme Court on the application of the towns of South Enid and Pond Creek to compel the bridge was blown up with dynamite and a freight train demolished. The engine and a couple of cars had passed safely over when the dynamite exploded, hurling the train from the track. Thirteen cars were piled in the ditch and brakeman Cordry and Larry Lyon, a tramp, were badly injured. The dynamite was evidently invillage per month for the water consumed | tended for the regular north-bound passenger train from Texas, which reached the scene thirty minutes later, and which but for the accident of the freight blockade, caused by the strike necessitating the running of extra freights now, would have been the first train on the bridge.

The outrage is supposed to be the work of men concerned in the bitter fight between the government town sites and the Rock Island road, which has been waging ever since the opening of the Strip, owing to the refusal of the railroad to stop its trains at the government towns. At 11 o'clock this morning Fawcett, the chief of the Rock Island company's detectives, wired to Vice President Lowe that he was compelled to stand by powerless and see two hundred citizens of Pond Creek tearing up the company's tracks through that city. In the crowd were both men and women. The company had until last week kept a large force of guards along the track at Pond Creek and Enid ever since June 6, when the track was before torn up and a freight train wrecked. Only a few guards are now stationed in the places, and they are unable to do anything. Vice President Lowe has notified the United States authorities of the destruction of track, and has deciared he will send no

more guards to the innamed points, but will expect the government hereafter to protect the company's property and deal with the citizens. By order of the Governor an armed troop from El Reno, under charge of Deputy United States Marshall Madsen, left for the scene late this afternoon. The citizens are becoming more threatening, and every hour serious trouble The city is heavily patrolled to-night by

extra police, deputy sheriffs and deputy Inited States marshals. There are no demonstrations of any kind and it is expected no further trouble will occur to-night. The wrecking train arrived from the south with one hundred men and the timbers to rebuild the bridge. Trains will be running over it by morning.

Y. P. S. C. E.

Open Parliament Conducted by R. V Hunter-Fourteen Conferences.

CLEVELAND, O., July 13.-There was no diminution in attendance at the various meetings of the Christian Endeavor convention to-day. The session at Saengerfest Hall began at 9 o'clock, with praise the famous temperance orator of Chicacgo, followed with an interesting address on "Christian Endeavor versus the Saloon." which was frequently interrupted by applause. After the appointment of various committees and an address by Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Boston, Mass., the convention adjourned until this evening. In the afternoon fourteen conferences of officers in different departments of Endeavor work were held and they proved to be the most important feature of the con-

vention thus far. At Saengerfest Hall in the evening Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., of Hanover, N. H., spoke upon "The Claims of an Educated Life," and Rev. Dr. John Potts, D. D., of Toronto, Ont., delivered an address upon "Christ, the Worker; a Model for All Endeavorers." In the tent Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, D. D., of Philadelphia, spoke upon "The Common Sense in Church Life and Work. At a meeting of the Christian Endeavor trustees to-day a motion made by Rev. J. Z. Tyler, of this city, was adopted declaring that the time had come when the society should proceed to win the entire world for Christ. This has been a point which the Endeavorers have been approaching for some time. The general plan of the ways and means was left with

President Clark. WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair. Followed by Local Thunderstorms in Southeastern Indiana. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- For Indiana-Fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in

the early morning in southeastern portion; north winds; cooler in southern portion. For Illinois-Generally fair; north wings; cooler in southern portion. For Ohio-Local thunderstorms, followed

by cooler, clearing weather; north winds,

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13. Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 74. M 30.00 76 68 Swest Clear, 0.00 7 p. M. 29,92 77 67 West, Pt cloudy 0.05 Maximum temperature, 93; minimum temperature, 67. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, July 13, 1894:

Normal. Departure from normal Excessor deficiency since July 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 '492 -4.49 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Furniture Denlers. CINCINNATI, July 13.-The national convention of furniture dealers elected the following officers: President, A. J. Conroy, Cincinnatity vice presidents, L. A. Jennings, New Castle, Ind., H. Busching, Clacianati. and J. D. McCurty, Oskaloosa, Ia.; secretary and treasurer, Meyer Elrick, Chicago, Executive committee, E. Hallenstein, Chieago; J. D. McCurty, Oskaloosa; J. R. Williams, Lemore, Ind.; Davis Summers, St. Louis, and Sol I. Shane, Cincinnati. The next convention will be held at St. Louis on the second Wednesday in July, 1805.

My husband and I have taken three borreceived benefit from it. DODE L. HAR-

FOR LAW AND ORDER

Hammond Citizens Not Friends of Strikers Take Action.

Committee of Safety to Be Appointed to Look After the Enforcement of Local Government.

DENOUNCE THEIR MAYOR

Locating the Blame for the Shooting of Fleischer.

Militia Split Up and Scattered All Over Lake County, Doing Some Effective Guard Duty.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECKED

E. & T. H. Strikers Resort to Violence at Terre Haute.

All Vandalia Men Who Have Not Returned to Work Are Now Discharged by the Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAMMOND, Ind., July 13 .- An enthusiastic meeting of the representative citizens of this city was held in the Sons of Veter-Rock Island railroad to build stations and ans' Hall to-night. The meeting was largetate, except that the company itself does | stop trains has been quickly followed by | ly attended, and it was notable from the directly some things which in Chicago are an outrage. At 4:20 o'clock this morning fact that none of the strikers or their syma mile south of Enid the Rock Island pathizers were present. E. E. Beck was made chairman, with W. G. Friedly secretary. The meeting was addressed by Hon, Charles F. Griffin, Rev. F. W. Herzberger and many others. Mr. Griffin said that it was high time loyal citizens of Hammond should let the outside work know that the resolutions passed at a citizens' meeting last Monday night were not the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of this city; that the meeting had not been advertised so that anyone except those in sympathy with the strikers could know anything about it, and that it was the purpose of the persons who called the meeting to keep the loyal people away. Many speeches were made showing that at no time during the present trouble had there been any great unloyal sentiment existing among representative citizens, but that it was almost as much as one's life was worth to show a feeling antagonistic to the interests of the strikers. The following resolutions were presented and almost unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, for the past ten days the laws of the State of Indiana and of the United States have been spenly violated in the city of Hammond and inoffensive, law-abiding citizens have been beaten almost to death, and a vast amount of property de-"Whereas, acting Mayor Reilly, with twenty able-bodied policemen at his command, and Sheriff Frederick, with a large

number of deputies wearing white ribbons, and a large number of deputy United States marshals, some of whom were already under bonds to appear at Indianapolis on a charge of stopping United States mails, and others who are well-known leaders of the rioters, have stood by without an attempt to protect persons or property until it became necessary for Governor Matthews to call on the President to send a detachment of the United States army, followed by the State militia, to prevent further violence; and

"Whereas, at a meeting held in this city last Monday night, composed principally of strikers and their sympathizers, presided over by acting Mayor Reilly, resolutions were adopted denouncing the sending of federal troops to quell the riot and indorsing the cowardly conduct of Mayor Reilly and Sheriff Fredericks.

DISGUST AND ALARM. "Resolved. That the business men and law-abiding citizens of Hammond repudiate with disgust and alarm the disloyal sentiments expressed by the resolutions of the so-called citizens' meeting of last Tuesday and assert that they are not indorsed by the masses of the Hammond citizens. We denounce the action of Mayor Reilly in ordering federal soldiers to leave the city and the subsequent procuring of warrants for their arrest as evidence of the densest ignorance of and the grossest disrespect for the Constitution and laws of the United States. We sincerely regret and deplore the shooting and death, of Charles Fleischer by federal soldiers and extend to his family our sincerest sympathy. We charge that the responsibility for his death and the injury of others by federal soldiers rests on Mayor Reilly and Sherifi Frederick and the deputy United States marshals who witnessed the most | were not injured. flagrant and inhuman violations of law, day after day, and either through cowardice or sympathy with the rioters failed to make a single arrest until by request of Sheriff Frederick, Governor Matthews was compelled to call federal soldiers to prevent further destruction and bloodshed until the State militia could arrive. "We denounce the disloyal and anarchistic sentiments of the Governor of Illinois as un-American, a menace to the federal government, an invitation to mob violence and an utter disregard of the dearest rights of American citizenship. We demand the immediate removal of local deputy

United States marshals who are known sympathizers with and leaders of the rioters and some of whom are already under

"We heartily approve of the prompt, firm and patriotic action of President Cleveland and Governor Matthews in furnishing military protection to life and property and the appointment by President Cleveland of a committee of arbitration. "We declare our sympathy with the laboring men, and with every peaceable movement having for its end the bettering of his condition, but we are unalterably enposed to violence and the destruction of

life and property, and pledge our lives and fortunes, if need be, to the preservation of the federal government and the decent enforcement of the law.' COMMITTEE OF SAFETY. Rev. Herzberger was in favor of the res-

olutions, but thought some of the parties at the former meeting should have been present to defend their side of the case. A motion was carried looking froward to the appointment of a committee of safety to protect lives and property and enforce the laws after the militia should be called away from here. This was done on the advice of Adjutant-general Robbins, who was present at the meeting. The ministers of the city were requested to bring the matter before their congregations next Sunday, at which time most of them are intenuing to deliver sermons touching the question. Rev. Herz-berger, who is pastor of the German Lutheran coagregation, said that if necessary he could raise two hundred men in his congregation who, in case of emergency, could be depended on to take up arms to maintain

law and order. The militia is scattered all over the northern part of Lake county to-night. Three companies are stationed at Whiting. where an outpost has been established under the immediate command of Maj. E. P. Thayer, from Greenfield. These companies are B and F, of the Second Regiment, and Company F, of the Third. A detachment of thirty-two men out of the Muncie Fencibles and fifteen out of Company H. Fourth Regiment, are at East Chicago under the command of Captain Heinsohn, of Muncie. Another detachment is patrolling the Monon tracks from this city to St. Johns. Another is at the Eric bridge over the Little Calumet river, another at the Nickel-plate bridge over the same river fourteen miles southeast of here and smaller detachments are guarding all the bridges in this city over the Grand Calumet river. All of these detachments are instructed to use the utmost vigilance to protect the rights of way of the railways and their employes. General Robbins is keeping the boys busy. Every two or three hours after

dark he sends a company out to patrol the city, with instructions to arrest any suspicious characters found on the streets. Thus far no arrests have been made, but were it not for the vigilance of the soldiers there is no telling what depreda- force, and now a real estate agent, was



Mrs. A. C. Medlock Orleans, Ind.

Good Reason for Faith

Scrofula permeates humanity. It is thoroughly infused into the blood. Scarcely a man is free from it, in one form or another. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula promptly, surely, permanently. Thousands of people say so.

a splendid medicine by own experience with

My Appetite Improved, and I felt somewhat better. So I bought another bottle, and by the time it was half gone the

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECKED. An E. & T. H. Freight Ditched in the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 13 .- Strikers threw a switch and wrecked six freight cars of an Evansville & Terre Haute train as it was leaving the city this morning. Four men tried to persuaue the engineer and fleman to leave the train before it pulled out, but, as the two employes would not do so, the four men started on a run down the track. This aroused suspicion, and Superintendent Corbett and Trainmaster Thompson mounted the engine to ride to the city limits. About ten cars had passed over the switch when the rails separated. Six cars were thrown off the track and badly damaged. The switch had been spiked and locked to guard against accidents. After the acc. ent it was found that the switch was unlocked and torn loose. Four men were seen running away. With the exception of this wreck and the disaster at Fontanet, the strike situation has been

The Vandalia shop men returned to work. The switchmen asked for another day's time, which will be up to-morrow morning. The Big Four had some new switchmen at work. Some of the new men brought to the city have met with difficulty in being fed. The girl waiters at the uptown hotel would not wait on them. At Ohmer's Depot Hotel they could not be served. When agent South took eight freight handlers to another hotel a delegation of fifty strikers followed and threatened the landlord with a boycott by the Commercial Travelers' Association if he fed the men. While some were talking with the landlord others got hold of the new men and quietly persuaded them to leave with them. Meals had to be sent to the deputies and the company's lawyers who attended the inquest at Fontanet, as no one there would give them food. Hoodlums stoned the men at work in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois yards, to-day, but the police would not interfere. It i printed in one of the local papers that an attache named Boland, of the Superior Court, was caught throwing stones at a C. & E. I. train. Debs telegraphed to a friend "Pay no attention to newspaper rumors.

Indications of settlement by to-morrow, but no strike off yet. This was in answer to a message asking as to the truth of the report that the strike had been declared off. The extended time when the Vandalia switchmen were to be permitted to return to their positions was 7 o'clock this evening. But four of the twenty-four men reported. The management will immediately

fill the places of those who failed to re-Another Engineer Killed. DANVILLE, Ill., July 13 .- A switch misplaced at Momence, to-day, presumably by some sympathizer with the strikers, threw a Chicago & Eastern Illinois passenger into a siding, where it crashed into a lot of freight cars. The engine was demolished and engineer Folsom killed. The passengers

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., July 13.-Sheriff Ringo received a telegram from Governor Matthews, yesterday evening, instructing him to act officially in assisting the C. & E. I. in moving trains. In compliance with the instructions, Ringo swore in as deputy sheriffs to protect the company's property, A. D. Smith, Thomas Shonnahan, Jack Davis, Pete Fay, E C. Higgin and Jack Bray, all of whom, except Bray, were formerly employes of the road and members of the A. R. U. This morning the passenger train moved off on time. It was, however, surrounded by a large crowd of strikers, who hooted and jeered the engineer and fireman. One of the strikers grabbed the fireman by the leg and would have pulled him off the engine had not the officers present interfered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., July 13 .- The present strike has finally reached this city. Several factories have been compelled to shut down. Stockmen have to drive stock to the country to keep from perishing on account of railroads failing to receive per-

LIKE HENRY CLAY.

Breckinridge Says the Famous Man Was No Better Than He.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13 .- At Beard's,

Riotons Ore Handlers Arrested. CONNEAUT, O., July 13.-The militia under command of Captain Woodworth marched to the docks this morning and the strikers fled in all directions. After about twenty shots had been exchanged the officers succeeded in arresting thirty of the leaders of yesterday's demonstration. The rest of the strikers have gone back to Ashtabula. Work was resumed on the docks this afternoon. The situation still looks threatening.

Charged with Forcing Tribute. NEW YORK, July 13 .- Samuel J. Campbell, a former roundsman on the police



Cured of Scrofula by Hood's

For instance, read this:
"I am justified in thinking Hood's Sarsaparilla it. I was a great sufferer from scrofula, having dreadful sores in my ears and on my head, sometimes like large boils, discharging all the time. My husband insisted that I take Hood's Sarsaporilla. Of the first bottle

scrofula had entirely disappeared. I am

Hood's sarsa Cures now entirely free from scrofula and was never in better health. Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured me of a terrible pain in my slde, caused by neuralgia of the heart." Mrs. A. C. Medlock, Orleans, Indiana.

tions might be done. The people who at first showed a disposition to boycott the soldiers are now ready and willing to do anything in their power to aid them. It is understood that they were not only sent her to protect the railroad companies. but to protect the lives and property of the citizens as well.

Yards at Terre Haute.

STRIKERS AS DEPUTIES. Clay County Sheriff Makes Officers of the Men Out of Work.

Suffering from the Strike.

ishable freight.

in Oldham county, to-day Congressman Breckinridge spoke to a large crowd. He arraigned Hon, W. C. Owens, his chief opponent, for making serious charges against him. He challenged Mr. Owens to prove the truth of his assertion or stand before the people branded as a liar. He ridiculed the canvass of Mai. Henry Clay McDowell. He repeated his charges that Henry Clay and Richard M. Johnson had disgraced their districts and yet were returned to Congress to do much good after wards. Newspapers, he declared, since the Pollard-Breckinridge scandal had intentionally misrepresented him. He said they were full of vile slanders and lies. Referring to the scandal attached to the present canvass he was very bitter.

The wonderful purchasing power of your Dimes and Dollars, look at the values we are offering.

MEN'S FINEST SUITS

The best made in America, the pick of any suit in our house-absolutely none reserved — worth \$55, \$12.98 \$22,\$20, \$18 and \$15

MEN'S FINE PANTS

In all-Wool Cassimeres and Cheviots, worth \$5, \$3.38 \$4.50 and \$4...... \$3.38

BOYS' WASH PANTS

Thoroughly sewed, worth 240 40c.....

Laundered Negligee Shirts

Attached and detached collars, worth \$2.50, \$2 \$1.39 and \$1.75.....

STRAW HATS

The finest Straw Hats in the house, worth, \$1.48

Double-Breasted Serge Coats

Everybody wants them; we have a new supply \$5.00

LEATHER BELTS

An extra good quality, 480 worth 75c......

MODEL

arrested to-day on an indictment found against him by the grand jury. Campbell retired from the force in 1892. In evidence given before the Lexow committee he was accused of having forced tribute from the East-side Bohemian saloon keepers.

ANSWERS WANTED.

Grant All that Debs and Sovereign Propose, and What Would Follow! Pittsburg Dispatch. Suppose that Debs and Sovereign had the power, which they have attempted to use,

of ordering all production to stop and all distribution to cease throughout the entire Nation, would that be a government by the people and for the benefit of the people? Suppose that they should succeed in aresting every industrial operation and stopping every sale, so that the people could neither earn wages, buy food nor travel from their homes, how would the reduction of the whole Nation to starvation aid labor or benefit the Pullman strikers? Suppose that they can induce the laborers of the country to inflict that terrible calamity on themselves, for the sake of injuring their employers, neither employers nor employed having any responsibility for the Pullman strike, how will that unique revenge on men against whom they have no grievance punish Mr. Pullman? Finally, supposing that this course could overthrow the authority of the law and

in which the people exercise the ultimate power and direct all legislation by the formil expression of their will through the ballot box? It is well to use reason in dealing with industrial and social problems. Until the agitators who have been making trouble furnish satisfactory answers to the above questions, they cannot claim to be operat-

establish that revolution which some of the

Socialist apostles prate about, what can be found for a political system better than one

ng in any other line than that of irration

Robbers Secured \$11,600. HELENA, Mont., July 13.-The Great Northern Express Company was robbed of \$11,000 at Wickes, twenty miles east of Heena, this morning. The money belonged to Bach, Carey & Co., wholesale grocers. The obbers overpowered the express wagon guards and took the whole outfit.

Refused to Recognize the Union. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 13 .- The ttempt to arbitrate the differences between the Coal Managers' Association and the striking dockmen has failed, the managers refusing to treat with the men as

Brakeman Shot.

MOBERLY, Mo., July 13.-Chas. B. Clark. railroad brakeman who has been working throughout the strike, this afternoon shot and killed Alex. McCambridge, another brakeman, who had assaulted and abused

Excursion to the Sea Shore. Only \$15.89 round trip to Old Point Comort from Indianapolis via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railways. Tickets will be sold for regular train leaving Indianapolis at 3 p. m., July 24, good fifteen days returning. Stop-over privileges returning at Hot Springs, Va., and other noted mountain resorts. For further information call at Big Four office, No. 1

East, Washington street. The Best California Wines At Schuller's, 108 North Meridian street. \$1.75-Madison and Return-\$1.75

Next Sunday the Pennsylvania line will

sell excursion tickets to Madison and re-



Luxuriant Hair

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with energy and nourishment. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, as well as for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

For had complexions, oily, mothy skin, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price. 25c. POTTER DROW AND CHEM. CORF., Sole Props., Boston.

Read This. INDIANAPOLIS, June 28, 1894. Crescent Remedy Company Gentlemen-I paid 50 cents for a box of Crescent Salve. It has done me fifty dollars' worth of I wouldn't do without it if the price were \$5 a box. It is "far and away" the best, most soothing and effective balm I have ever used for catarrhal affection It is easily applied, cleansing and pleasant. To me it is worth more than its weight It has done for me what other remedies and a number of physicians failed to do; hence I can and do cheerfully recommend it to anyone suffering with any catarrhal This testimonial is entirely unsolicited,

given in the interest of supering humanity. and you are at liberty to use it in any manner you choose. Gratefully yours, HARRY W. OLMSTEAD,

"The News" Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

This world-known product has received highest awards at all the principal World's Exhibitions since 1867, and since 1885 has been de-

C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

125 North Delaware St. TELEPHONE 564.

WANTED-46ENTS. WANTED-Ladies make \$20 weekly writ-

ing at home. Address, with stamp,

WANTED-Canvassers for an A No. 1 accident insurance company. Good pay to right parties. Masons preferred. Ad-dress 226 Fifty-second street, Chicago, Ill. WANTED-MISCELLAREOUS.

LOUISE SMITH, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-Second-hand cut-under sprrey. Must be in good condition and cheap. Address, I. T. B., Journal office. FINANCIAL. LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, % East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent. HORACE M'KAY, Room II, Talbott & New's Block. LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street,

LOANS-Soms of \$500 and over. City property and farms, C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. LOANS-6 per cent. money on improved

lege of prepayment semi-annually. No delay. Reasonable fees. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market. ANNOUNCEMENT. ANNOUNCEMENT-Mrs. Dr. Silva, the noted medium and good adviser, 99 Indiana avenue. Over Lambur's drug store, ANNOUNCEMENT-Book and Frankfur-

real estate in this city only. (No loans

made outside.) Borrower has the privi-

ter Wurst. Very fine; also, agent for imported beens. CHARLES MULLER-SCHOEN, St. Charles Hotel. ANNOUNCEMENT-Notice is hereby given that D. E. Railsback is not in the empley of the Arthur Jordan Company, and is not authorized to transact business any kind for us. ARTHUR JORDAN

COMPANY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY-\$200 monthly guaranteed. Manufacturing concern wants representative in Indianapolis (or any city not taken.) Must have few hundred dollars cash to pay for goods on delivery after orders are secured. F. E. VAIL,

Morse Building, New York.

Address J. N. WATTON.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-Fresh German milk goat and a young nannie at 292 North Liberty. FOR SALE-The finest photograph gallery in Columbus, Ind., at a great bargain.

FOR SALE-Indianapolis Board of Trade;

two memberships; cheap; dues all paid; carry insurance; participate in surplus fund. Address, M'INTYRE & WARD-

WELL, New York city. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-First-class frame dwelling. Park avenue, between Lancoin and Home avenues; occupied by owner. Also, lot on Ash street, between Lincoln and Seventh. Will trade either for smaller house good location, C. F. SAYLES, agent